

BEIJING REVIEW

北京周報

A CHINESE WEEKLY OF
NEWS AND VIEWS

- President Li Xiannian's Asian Tour
- The Disabled Work for Public Welfare





The environmental protection workers in Shanghai draw polluted air and water samples for analysis.



A ship on the Changjiang (Yangtze) River monitors the quality of the water.



The Yueyang Rubber Plant in Hunan Province was commended by the local government for the general sanitation and grounds-keeping in and around the plant.



Rows of trees form windbreaks in Daxing County, on the outskirts of Beijing.



SPOTLIGHT

Noise pollution has dropped by one to six decibels since horn blowing was forbidden in Beijing proper.

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Photo by Li Shengnan	

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

President Li's Asian Tour

President Li Xiannian's upcoming tour of four Asian countries, his first since assuming his post last June, is believed to exert an impact that will go far beyond the confines of the countries involved. His visit will help to settle disputes, increase goodwill and unity, and promote co-operation among the developing nations in this part of the world, thereby contributing to Asian and global peace and security (p. 4).

Friendship With Pakistan and Jordan Reviewed

China's traditional friendship with Pakistan has developed further since both countries won their respective liberation and independence. The sustained growth of this friendship is seen as beneficial to both peoples and to the peace and stability of Asia as a whole (p. 16).

Friendly exchanges between China and Jordan in sports, economy, trade and culture, which have increased since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1977, are expected to cover wider areas in the years to come (p. 17).

Deng on China's Reunification

In talks with US scholars, Deng Xiaoping said that Taiwan would continue to practise capitalism after China's reunification while the mainland would keep to socialism. He also talked about Sino-US and Sino-Soviet current relations (p. 6).

Personal Deposits of Foreign Currency

The regulations and procedures for opening foreign currency accounts in the Bank of China are explained by a bank representative (p. 20).

Chen Yun's Selected Works

The *Selected Works of Chen Yun* provides valuable insights into how this veteran revolutionary approached problems facing the Party members trying to liberate China. The 45 articles written between 1926 and 1949 cover Chen's long history of struggle, and are contributions to China's revolution and Mao Zedong Thought (p. 32).

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President Li's Trip to Four Asian Countries

by MU YOU LIN
International Editor

President Li Xiannian leaves Beijing March 5 for a state visit to Pakistan, Jordan, Turkey and Nepal to "increase understanding, learn from each other, deepen friendship and expand co-operation."

This is Li's first trip abroad since he was elected President of the People's Republic of China last June. It is also one of the few trips abroad by a Chinese head of state, following on President Liu Shaoqi's visit to Indonesia and Burma in 1963 and to Pakistan and Burma in 1966.

Coming after Premier Zhao Ziyang's trip to 11 African countries a year ago, Li's visit is viewed in Beijing as yet another major move by China in recent years to cement its ties with the third world.

China has always staunchly supported the third world countries in winning and safeguarding their independence and sovereignty, fighting imperialism and colonialism, developing their economies and culture, breaking big-power domination of international affairs and preserving global peace and security.

In recent years, as superpower rivalry around the world has created numerous hot spots which threaten global security, China has worked even more consciously to enhance its friendship and trust with the third world. Contacts and exchanges with these countries have grown steadily, bringing bilateral economic and technical co-operation ever closer. President

Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan, King Hussein of Jordan and King Birendra of Nepal have visited China several times, and President Kenan Evran of Turkey came in 1982. Their visits have enhanced understanding and co-operation between China and their countries.

When Li planned his first trip abroad as head of state, it was

Following Premier Zhao's African visit a year ago, Li's trip is seen as yet another major move by China to cement its ties with the third world.

natural that he decided to go first of all to these South and West Asian countries, to reciprocate their warm friendliness towards and deep sympathies with China. He also has a number of vital issues of mutual concern to discuss with the leaders of the four countries.

Maintaining peace and stability in South Asia is a serious concern of China and its two close neighbours in this region — Pakistan and Nepal. Sharing identical or similar views on many global issues, they have co-ordinated their actions in the United Nations and other international organizations to stem hegemonist expansion and aggression.

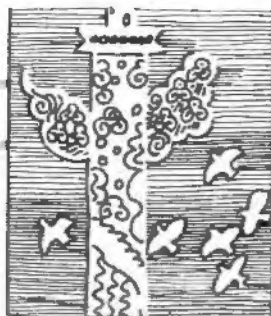
While studying new avenues for bilateral co-operation, President Li is expected to discuss the situation in South Asia and other issues related to world peace and security with President Zia and King Birendra. The continued Soviet

occupation of Afghanistan and Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, which seriously threaten the tranquillity of this part of the world, are likely to figure prominently in their talks. It is our hope that leaders of the two countries will issue a new and stronger demand to the USSR and Viet Nam to pull their troops out unconditionally and pave the way for a political solution to these two serious problems.

When King Hussein visited China in 1982 and again in 1983, Chinese and Jordanian leaders found they had much to agree on concerning peace and security in the Middle East, resisting Israeli aggression and restoring the lost territories and national rights to the Arab and Palestinian peoples. China particularly appreciated King Hussein's support for the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), headed by Yasser Arafat, and his proposal to resume negotiations for establishing a Jordan-Palestine Confederation.

Out of serious concern for Arab unity under the present circumstances, China hopes the various Arab states and factions of the PLO will relinquish their old feuds, seek common ground on major issues while reserving minor differences, and close ranks against their common enemy.

Turkey is no less concerned about the problems in the Middle East and Asia. It shares with China concern about the war between Iran and Iraq. China has repeatedly expressed the hope that through peaceful negotiations reconciliation and rapprochement will be reached.



Closer economic and cultural ties between China and the four countries on the President's itinerary will naturally be high on the agenda. Trade has grown fairly rapidly between China and these neighbours in recent years, and all of them look forward to further increases.

The Chinese President said on the eve of his departure that China is fully committed to co-operation and assistance, within the limits of its capability. Contracts already signed will be honoured, projects agreed upon will be completed in good quality, and post-construction services will be provided to ensure maximum economic benefit.

China also hopes to expand further from bilateral to multi-lateral co-operation, as part of its effort to advance "South-South" co-operation in the interests of the third world as a whole.

On the basis of past experience and the latest developments, President Li may also explore with his counterparts new forms of co-operation such as contracting for construction projects and starting joint ventures in these and other third world countries.

Viewed from a longer and broader perspective, the impact of President Li Xiannian's trip will undoubtedly extend far beyond the confines of the five nations involved by helping to settle disputes, increase goodwill and unity and encourage co-operation among developing nations in this part of the world, and contributing to Asian and global peace and security.

De-Maoification Myth Exploded

Having lived in China during the height of the "cultural revolution" (1966-69), I personally witnessed much of the extreme injury rendered the great Chinese people by the gang of four.

Beijing Review issue No. 52, 1983 was highly uplifting. Its cover, bearing a photograph of Mao Zedong and Deng Xiaoping, was very heartwarming. It was a timely contradiction of the misinformation disseminated by China's detractors, who have constantly and gleefully harped on the theme of China's de-Maoification. The celebration of Chairman Mao's 90th birthday throughout China is a much needed statement of the strength of Deng Xiaoping, the new leadership's pragmatism and the unity of the people of China.

Friends of China rejoice in the continuing development of Mao Zedong Thought.

Robert F. Williams
Michigan, USA

We have received your magazine, together with *China Today* and *China & The World*, regularly. *Beijing Review* issue No. 1, 1984 shows a remarkable improvement in its layout, which I feel very good.

I would like to take this opportunity to discuss some articles on Mao Zedong, the great helmsman of the Chinese revolution. There are various conjectures in the capitalist world on the attitude of the Chinese Government and the Chinese Communist Party towards Mao Zedong's deeds and thinking. Some magazines, including *Time*, have reported that China is trying to "dispel the ghost of Mao Zedong." Such reports have raised questions in the minds of many friends of China in all parts of the world. I think those who have questions may read articles published by *Beijing Review* in commemoration of the 90th birthday of Mao Zedong, from which they will get satisfactory answers. These articles are timely and enlightening. They give your readers a clear idea of how the Chinese Government and the Chinese Communist Party treat Mao Zedong, the founder and major leader of the Chinese Communist Party, the

LETTERS

Chinese People's Liberation Army and the People's Republic of China.

Alejandro Torrejon M.
Sucre, Bolivia

Relations Between Economy and Politics

I think the most interesting articles are the ones on the relationship between economic construction and politics. In these articles you show how to turn China into a country of liberation, both economically and politically.

The importance of your magazine also lies in its in-depth reports on both China's problems and achievements. But I hope you will begin some new columns, such as women's cosmetology.

China is a beautiful country. If you use colour photos in your weekly, your magazine will be more liked in Colombia.

Gloria Monroy Hermida
Florencia Caqueta, Colombia

Responsibility System Enhances Enthusiasm

I liked the article "Mao Zedong Thought on Socialist Economic Construction" by Zhang Gong in your December 19th 1983 issue.

I find articles on the responsibility system fascinating. I think the system releases people's initiative. Under the capitalist system, the big monopolies stifle people's initiative. Many inventions get shelved, for example.

J. Martin L. Clarke
London, England

Articles on Culture Commended

I like the articles on culture very much. For example, the article in issue No. 51, 1983, in which Deng Liqun talks about China's cultural policies, is very interesting.

I think the whole content of your weekly is really good. But I suggest that you open a new column on public opinion, with such items as China's image in the world and letters from your readers.

M. Carmen Gomez
Dos Hermanas, Spain

Deng on Taiwan, International Policy

Deng Xiaoping says that Taiwan can still practise capitalism after China's reunification, while the mainland keeps to socialism.

"There can be two political systems within one China," said Deng, Chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, "Neither side will harm the other."

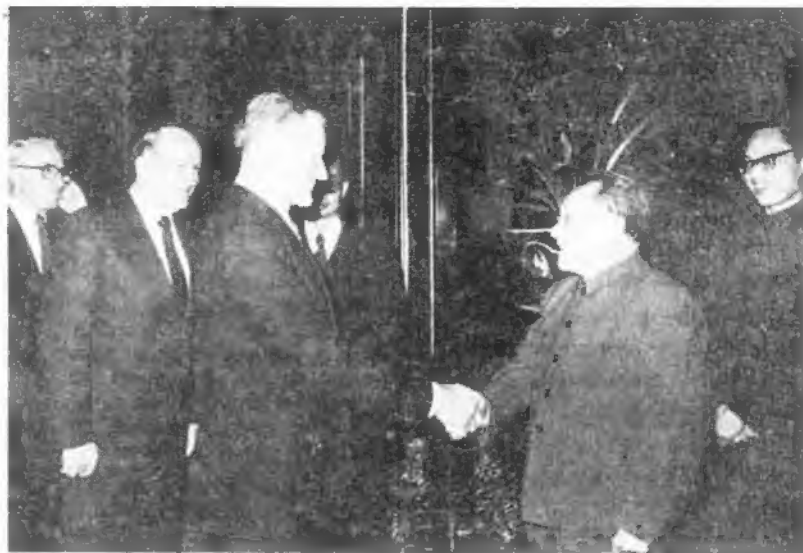
He made the remarks on February 22 at a meeting in Beijing with a delegation from the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) at Georgetown University in Washington D.C. The delegation was led by Zbigniew Brzezinski, senior CSIS adviser, and Amos Jordan, CSIS president.

Deng said he was happy to learn about the lively discussions on strategic, political and economic issues between Chinese and American scholars and specialists over the previous two days.

"It is quite understandable that the two sides cannot reach full agreement of views on a number of issues," Deng said, "but the presentation of views in a calm way helps increase understanding. We welcome more contacts of this kind."

Sino-US relations. To develop relations between China and the United States, Deng said, it is first of all necessary to increase mutual understanding. "We have to know more about the United States, and our American friends have to know more about China too. I earnestly hope to develop Sino-US relations and hope to see a continuous enhancement of the friendship between our two peoples."

Brzezinski asked Deng whether



Deng Xiaoping meets with Zbigniew Brzezinski (middle) and Amos Jordan (second from left).

there had been a change in China's global strategy. Deng said: "The change in our views on global strategy was mainly due to a most profound change in the US attitude on the Taiwan issue. Of course, it is not because of the Taiwan issue alone. The Chinese people were deeply hurt by the 'Taiwan Relations Act'—a fact which should not be underestimated."

Deng said that unless the United States stepped out of its own constraint of regarding south Korea, Taiwan, Israel, and South Africa as four "aircraft carriers," it would be impossible for the United States to gain the initiative in global strategy.

Brzezinski has met Deng Xiaoping on numerous occasions. He told Deng that he treasured their conversations, calling Deng the central figure in the four modernization drive and in fashioning

Sino-US relations. The growth of relations between the United States and China is conducive to world peace and stability, he said. Many US statesmen sincerely wish for an enhancement of these relations.

Sino-Soviet relations. "The prerequisite to normalizing Sino-Soviet relations is the removal of the three major obstacles. On this we insist," Deng said. "However, this does not prevent our two neighbouring countries from improving or developing ties in certain other fields," he added.

The three major obstacles which Deng referred to are: the Soviet troops massed along the Sino-Soviet and Sino-Mongolian borders; Soviet support for Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea; and Soviet aggressor troops in Afghanistan.

Normalizing Sino-Soviet relations, he added, would certainly help stabilize the world situation.

but "it is impossible to see any dramatic changes in bilateral relations if the Soviet Union does not take a step towards removing the three major obstacles."

China hopes for a stable world situation and a peaceful environment for at least two decades, Deng said. This will give the Chi-

nese people time to concentrate on the four modernizations.

The US delegation also met with the widow of Zhou Enlai, Mme Deng Yingchao, Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Chinese Praise Burundi's Initiative

President Li Xiannian discussed a wide range of topics with a delegation from the Burundi National Assembly and the Party of Unity and National Progress, led by Emile Mworoha, President of the Assembly and General Secretary of the Party, on February 26.

Li praised Burundi's good-neighbour and non-aligned foreign policy. He said that China, although not a member of the non-aligned movement, has always supported it. Li stressed that in international affairs the third world countries should be respected, and their economic rights and interests protected. He said China will work with other third world countries for the establishment of a new, fair international economic order.

The Chinese people love peace and are opposed to the super-powers' arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons, Li said. China's modernization drive needs a peaceful international environment. "Therefore we will spare no efforts to work for the maintenance of world peace," he told the delegation.

Mworoha said his country's president values highly the good political relations and successful economic co-operation between Burundi and China, and hopes this friendly relationship will further develop.

Li said, "We take the policy

of opening to the outside world and enlivening our domestic economy as a state policy. But our experience is far from adequate, and we have to be prudent in our future work and sum up our experiences from time to time."

Meeting with the Burundi delegation on the same day, Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, said the main task of a ruling political party is to expand the national economy and make the country prosper.

Through the experience gained

in developing its economy over the past few years, China has learnt that agriculture should be expanded first to help the peasants achieve prosperity, Hu said.

He added that China and Burundi are facing the same task of developing their economies after achieving independence. "China and Burundi both belong to the third world and are good friends. We should therefore help each other, and it is also necessary to do so," Hu said.

Hu suggested that the two nations should explore new channels and methods to make their economic co-operation more effective.

Peng Chong, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee, praised Burundi, one of the most densely populated countries in Africa, for producing enough food to feed all its people. What has been achieved in food production is of vital importance to the food-short African continent. It shows how Africans, grasping their destiny, are able to solve their problems through their own efforts, Peng said.

Hu Yaobang meets with Emile Mworoha.



Western Reports Called 'Rumours'

A Foreign Ministry spokesman has described reports by Western news agencies alleging the Chinese Government involvement in the smuggling of US high technology and an arms sale to Iran as "absolutely groundless."

Meeting reporters at the weekly news briefing on February 22, Wang Zhenyu, Deputy Director of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department said: "Recent news reports by some Western news agencies about the arrest of five suspects in the state of New Jersey by the US authorities on charges of being engaged in illegal trade went so far as to say that the Chinese Government was involved in some kind of programme for smuggling US high technology."

"It is absolutely groundless and sheer fabrication."

Referring to a report that China has recently sold arms to Iran, Wang said, "As is well known to all, China adheres strictly to a neutral position in the Iran-Iraq war and does not sell any arms to either Iran or Iraq. The above-mentioned report is totally groundless."

Zhao Meets Official From Upper Volta

The Foreign Minister of Upper Volta has been told that China is willing to join his country and other developing countries in promoting South-South co-operation in various forms and fields.

Premier Zhao Ziyang told Hama Arba Diallo that China and Upper Volta enjoy good relations and share the same or similar views on many major international issues.

Their economic and technical co-operation has been satisfactory.

Zhao said. China hopes to explore more forms of co-operation with Upper Volta on the principles of equality and mutual benefit and helping to meet one another's needs.

Zhao said he appreciated Upper Volta's foreign policy.

Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian gave a banquet to Diallo when Diallo arrived in Beijing on February 20. Wu said that African countries, which are working to develop their economies, are at the

same time, confronted with the historical task of opposing foreign intervention, safeguarding national independence and sovereignty. Wu stressed the importance of unity and co-operation among African countries.

Diallo spoke highly of the exemplary relations developed between his country and China since 1973. He called on third world countries to enhance unity, break the monopoly on international political and economic affairs by few great

Biography of Li Xiannian

Li Xiannian is the third President of the People's Republic of China, and a Standing Committee Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee.

Born into a poor peasant family on June 23, 1909 in Huangang County (now Hongang County), Hubei Province, he had been an apprentice and a carpenter. He joined the revolution in 1926 and was admitted into the Chinese Communist Party in 1927. In the same year, when the revolution launched jointly by the Kuomintang and the Communist Party failed as a result of Chiang Kai-shek's treacherous acts, Li Xiannian led a peasants' uprising in Huangang and the neighbouring county Macheng. Later he served as chairman of the Huangang County Worker-Peasant Democratic Government.

After 1931, he served successively as the regiment, division and army political commissar of the Fourth Front Army of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army. In March 1935 he left the Sichuan-

Shaanxi revolutionary base area to join the Fourth Front Army's Long March. He arrived in Yanan in northern Shaanxi at the end of 1937.

During the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45), Li served as commander and political commissar of the 5th Division of the New Fourth Army and secretary of the Hubei-Henan Border Region Party Committee. He led an anti-Japanese base area in the border region, which had 10 million people.

After the Japanese surrendered, Li was made commander of the Central Plains Military Area and deputy secretary of the Central Plains Bureau of the CPC Central Committee. He led the battle in self-defence against Chiang Kai-shek's encirclement of the Central Plains Liberated Area. In 1946, when the besieging enemy forces had absolute dominance, Li led the army concentrated in the Xuanhuadian region in Hubei Province (at the border of Hubei and Hunan Provinces to the east of the Beijing-Hankou Railway) to break the siege. He then trans-

powers and establish a new international economic order.

The two countries signed a cultural agreement on February 21 under which they will increase bilateral co-operation and exchanges in culture, education, science, medical affairs, sports, publishing, mass communications and broadcasting. The Governments also signed a protocol on China's assignment of medical teams to work in Upper Volta.

20-Year Ties With Congo Celebrated

President Li Xiannian has sent a message of congratulations to President Denis Sassou-Nguesso of the Congo to mark the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The message, sent on February 20, said that the past two decades

of friendly co-operation between the two countries prove that such co-operation not only conforms to the interests of their peoples but also to the interests of the people of the entire third world.

Li expressed his conviction that, with mutual efforts, the two countries' friendship and co-operation will grow in depth and width.

Sassou-Nguesso also sent a message to Li Xiannian, in which he

ferred his army to the vast areas in Hubei, Henan and Shaanxi Provinces, to continue the guerrilla war.

In 1947, after Liu Bocheng and Deng Xiaoping led the Liberation Army across the Huanghe (Yellow) River going southward, the Central Plains Liberated Area expanded. Li Xiannian returned to the area with his troops. In 1948 when the Central Plains Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Plains Military Area were reorganized, he served as the second deputy commander of the Central Plains Military Area and member of the Central Plains Bureau of the CPC Central Committee.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, Li Xiannian served successively as secretary of the Hubei Provincial Party Committee, Chairman of the Hubei Provincial People's Government, secretary of the Wuhan municipal Party committee and mayor of Wuhan, commander and political commissar of the Hubei Military Area, and deputy secretary of the Central-South China Bureau of the CPC Central Committee. He did a great deal of work in establishing and consolidating the people's dem-

ocratic power and restoring and developing the national economy in Hubei and other places.

After 1954 he became Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of Finance, making important contributions to the socialist finance and economy.

During the "cultural revolution" (1966-76), while struggling against the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques, he assisted Premier Zhou Enlai in taking charge of the economic work. They tried their best to reduce the losses resulting from the turmoil, and worked for more progress in the national economy. In 1975 when Deng Xiaoping was in charge of the work of the Party Central Committee, he co-operated with Deng. He played an important role in the struggle to overthrow the Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary clique. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee in December 1978, he has taken part in readjusting the national economy and in the drive for socialist modernization.

For a long time, as one of China's chief government leaders, he has actively promoted

friendly relations with the peoples and governments of various countries. He has visited other countries on several occasions.

Beginning from the Seventh National Congress of the CPC held in 1945, he has been successively elected a member of the CPC Central Committee. At the First Plenary Session of the Eighth Party Central Committee in 1956, he was elected Member of the Political Bureau and has since been re-elected at every subsequent meeting. He was elected Standing Committee Member of the Political Bureau and Vice-Chairman of the Party Central Committee at the First Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in 1977. He was re-elected Standing Committee Member of the Political Bureau at the First Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee in 1982. In accordance with the new Party Constitution adopted by the 12th National Congress of the CPC, the Central Committee no longer has a Chairman and Vice-Chairmen.

Li Xiannian was elected President of the People's Republic of China at the First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress in 1983.

said that "the friendly co-operation between the Congo and China serves as a model of the efforts to broaden unity within the third world. I think this model must be safeguarded in the coming years."

Aime-Emmanuel Yoka, the Congo's Minister Delegate of the President in Charge of Co-operation Affairs, came to China to attend the celebration. Premier Zhao Ziyang met with him.

Charge of the State Economic Commission Zhu Rongji told some 300 foreign businessmen and entrepreneurs at the end of last year in Beijing.

China now has 400,000 enterprises, and it plans to complete 890 more major projects before 1985.

Hereafter, techniques of machine-building, electronics and raw materials will be given priority in technology imports. Techniques of tapping energy and minerals, lowering energy and raw materials consumption, augmenting new products and raising the quality of durable goods will also be high on the import agenda.

The 3,000 items planned for import will focus on software and technology, instead of just hardware and equipment.

In introducing foreign technologies, China believes that they should be suitable to the country's current conditions, and must be technically advanced, economically reasonable and truly able to strengthen China's self-reliance.

Technology will be imported via license trade, co-operative production, technical consultation, technical services, compensation trade, processing with supplied materials and joint ventures. At present, co-operative production is especially welcomed.

China will also stick to the principle of combining technology imports with trade expansion. And favourable trade conditions will be given to those countries which treat China in the same way.

Making Science Serve Economy

The watchword for the Chinese Academy of Sciences nowadays is that scientists should lend a hand in the nation's economic construction by working in close co-opera-

Exploring for Oil in South China Sea

GENERAL oil exploration is now being conducted in more than 30,000 square kilometres in the western part of the South China Sea. This year, China has co-operated with more foreign corporations and invested more money in large-scale oil exploration than ever before, announced Wang Yan, General Manager of the Nanhai Western Petroleum Corporation. Twenty petroleum corporations from eight countries are now operating in nine Sino-foreign co-operation zones.

After the first round of bidding called by the China Marine Petroleum General Corporation, six foreign companies have begun their search in designated zones. These companies plan to drill 22 test wells this year and determine a seismic line stretching 12,500 kilometres.

Drilling began last November in the Zhujiang (Pearl) River mouth basin of the South China Sea, contracted to the British Petroleum Development Ltd. using a Chinese semi-submersible drilling vessel. It was followed by the Esso China Incorporated, the Shell Exploration China Ltd. Corporation and the Occidental Eastern Ltd. Corporation, using rental drilling vessels.

Other petroleum companies such as the Amoco Orient Petroleum Corporation, the Sun Orient Exploration Corporation, and the Pennzoil Far East Ltd. from the United States, and the Japanese Idemitsu Oil Development Corporation Ltd. also will explore for

oil, renting semi-submersible drilling vessels in the western part of the South China Sea. This year, there are at least nine drilling vessels and more than 20 support ships working in this area.

On behalf of the Chinese, the Nanhai Western Petroleum Corporation will supervise the implementation of signed contracts in the Sino-foreign co-operation zones, and work with the foreign oil companies. Its subordinate corporations contracting special projects, joint corporations and co-operative companies will provide all foreign petroleum companies working in South China Sea with various services, including drilling, dredging, cementing, logging and testing wells, oil tests, seism, navigation, orientation, data processing, supplies, maintenance, telecommunications, sea and land transportation and daily necessities.

Continuing Import Of Technology

China will be able to import 3,000 items of advanced technology within three years. Six hundred of these were expected to arrive by the end of last year, another 1,000 in this year and the remainder in 1985.

In order to speed up construction of key state projects and transformation of existing enterprises, China's long-term economic development strategy includes the introduction of advanced foreign technologies. Vice-Minister in

tion with the various economic departments.

This idea was spelled out at a recent conference of the academy by Fang Yi, Minister in Charge of the State Science and Technology Commission. The academy should devote more efforts to research in applied sciences, especially those subjects which have an important bearing on the long-term development of the national economy, he pointed out. Because of many limitations, China is still not in a position to undertake too many research projects which call for large amounts of human, material and financial resources. Priorities for importance must therefore be set.

Yan Dongsheng, the academy's vice-president, said he shared the minister's views. In order to meet the goal of quadrupling China's industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century, he said, traditional industries must be technically transformed and new technologies and industries developed by taking advantage of the latest discoveries. New technologies in micro-electronics, information, biological engineering and the production of new types of materials are all essential to effecting a major change in China's industrial setup.

To speed up economic development and the technical transformation of existing enterprises, the Chinese Academy of Sciences has, over the last few years, strengthened its ties with the various economic departments by signing agreements on long term scientific and technological co-operation, setting up joint ventures and establishing organizations to popularize new scientific results.

For example, the academy signed an agreement with the Ministry of Petroleum Industry on long term co-operation in such fields as petroleum prospecting, geological surveys and oilfield development.

Acting on another protocol signed with the Shanxi provincial people's government, the academy is helping the province build up energy and chemical industrial bases.

Since it established co-operative relations with the Beijing Yanshan General Petrochemical Corporation in May 1982, the academy has sent 150 scientists and technicians from 20 research institutes to investigate and help improve the company's management and provide expertise in energy conservation, environmental protection and petrochemical production.

At an exhibition held towards the end of 1983, the academy displayed 2,000 research results in making science serve the national economy, and signed many contracts with government departments and enterprises from all over the country on further promoting the results of scientific research.

In co-operation with the city's vegetable company, the Shanghai municipal nuclear institute has set up a factory with an annual capacity of processing 35,000 tons of vegetables using radiation technology.

Last year, more than 600 scientists and technicians from the Chinese Academy of Sciences moonlighted in factories and institutes of higher learning, and 660 others undertook research projects in co-operation with various economic departments. Meantime, 3,800 researchers and technicians from all over the country were doing research or studying at the academy's various institutes.

Beijing Hall of Science Reopens

On February 16 more than 800 scientists and technicians gathered to reopen the Beijing Hall of Science, closed since the "cultural revolution."

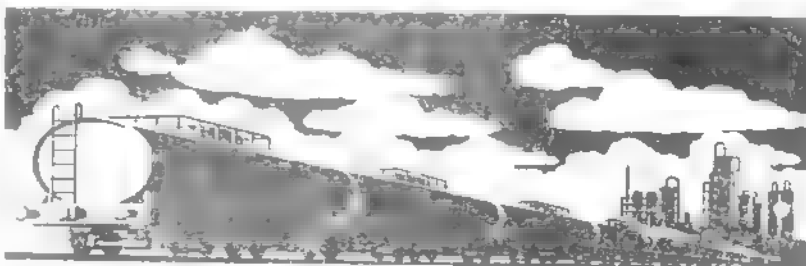
This hall will be used by Chinese scientists to exchange ideas among themselves and with their colleagues abroad, explore and promote scientific developments and advance construction of the national economy.

The hall, called "the home of scientists and technicians," was built in 1963 at the suggestion of the late Premier Zhou Enlai and other veteran revolutionaries to provide facilities for meetings, lectures and get-togethers among scientists. It was ceremoniously opened on the first day of 1964, and Guo Moruo, a noted scholar, wrote an inscription for the hall.

But during the "cultural revolution," the hall was called a "Petofi Club" and was closed.

Scientists in recent years had hoped the Hall of Science would soon be restored. Their wish came true, thanks to the concern shown by the Party and the State Council.

Covering 47,000 square metres, the building in the northwest suburbs of Beijing has a large lecture hall and more than 30 meeting rooms. It can also provide lodging for 800 people, and recreation facilities such as a reading room, table tennis, billiards, chess, cards, films, a bookstore, dining rooms and tea rooms.



Iran-Iraq

Crucial Need for Negotiated Peace

by WANG DADAO

RECENTLY the Iran-Iraq war, which had subsided briefly, heated up again with each side using artillery and aircraft to bomb the other's important military and economic installations.

Prior to the bombing, formations of Iraqi bombers flew a series of warning air raids over some major Iranian cities and ports in an attempt to prevent the coming Iranian offensive. Going tit for tat, Iran swore to defeat its arch-rival as it prepared for an offensive.

Both sides have deployed hundreds of thousands of troops as they prepare to fight it out. If the situation boils over into a major war, it will bring calamity to the two countries and possibly affect the entire Gulf region, thus aggravating the existing tension in the Middle East. Such a risk has evoked serious concern from other Gulf countries and the international community. At a meeting on Feb. 20 and 21, defence ministers from six other Gulf countries discussed how to prevent an escalation of the war.

The Iran-Iraq war, which has lasted four years, has already caused regrettable damage, with hard-won economic achievements destroyed and innumerable lives lost in the flames of the war. If the war continues unabated, it will only heighten the hard feelings and differences between the two countries and make reconciliation more difficult. In the end, neither side can gain. Both would be hurt by such a distressing outcome. For years, many countries and inter-

national organizations, including the United Nations, have made sustained efforts to bring the two warring sides to the negotiating table. They have put forward one ceasefire proposal after another. However, the two warring sides have not accepted the negotiating conditions offered, bringing the efforts by the international community to nothing.

As a friend of both countries, China sincerely hopes that they will sit down to negotiate a ceasefire, solve their disputes through consultation, and make up with each other. China holds that the two neighbouring Islamic countries can peacefully settle their boundary

disputes and other differences without resorting to force. China hopes that both sides will strive to maintain world peace, stop wasting their strength and respond to the appeals and efforts of the international community and begin to negotiate under conditions they consider acceptable. If this comes true, it will save the two countries and two peoples an immeasurable amount of pain and hardship.

At present, certain factors influencing the Middle East situation are becoming worrisome. The Lebanese situation is deteriorating, and Israel is waiting for an opportunity to stage a new aggressive war. At the same time, the two superpowers are stepping up their rivalry in this region. Under these circumstances, if Iran and Iraq negotiate an end to their war, it will play a positive role in easing the Middle East situation and will contribute to world peace.

Soviet Union

Tasks Facing Andropov's Successor

by SUN WEIXI and
TANG XIUZHE

THE death of Yuri Andropov, General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, on Feb. 9 did not take the world by surprise. He had not appeared in public since last August and rumours of a fatal illness were rife. It was the second death of a Soviet leader within 15 months. Andropov's predecessor, Leonid Brezhnev, died in November 1982. Now Andropov has been succeeded by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, whose appointment was approved by an extraordinary plenum of the Party's Central Committee. The

world is watching closely to see what policies he will follow.

Andropov, when he became General Secretary two days after Brezhnev's death, said he would maintain the continuity of Soviet internal and external policies, and the strategic line formulated under Brezhnev's influence would be carried out. During Brezhnev's 18-year-reign, the Soviet economy and military had grown considerably stronger and living standards improved. Andropov had to maintain this continuity. At the same time, he realized that the economic system had increasingly lost its vitality since the late 1970s and the economy had fallen into a period of slow development. In

addition there was widespread dereliction of duty by cadres, unnecessary red tape, graft and embezzlement in some districts and departments as well as serious violations of law and discipline.

Faced with these problems, Andropov attempted to create a somewhat new situation while maintaining the Brezhnev tradition. During his 455 days in power, he concentrated on internal affairs, and in particular in three areas. First, he promoted fresh personnel to work on bringing about the new domestic situation. Second, he strengthened discipline and improved the propagation of ideology. Third, he expanded the experiments in giving powers of self-decision to combined corporations and enterprises, pushed the collective-contract system in the countryside, and carried out the Food Outline

For more than a year these measures obtained some results. The rate of economic development, which had been declining for years, began to take a turn for the better in 1983. National income for consumption and accumulation

was up 3.1 per cent last year and gross agricultural output value increased 3.6 per cent. However, many problems remain in the Soviet economy. The rate of real economic growth is only about 2 per cent.

In foreign affairs, Andropov also faced a number of difficult problems. The Reagan administration had expanded the US military and sped up the arms race with the Soviet Union. The Israel's invasion of Lebanon presented another thorny problem. The question of Afghanistan and Indochina and Poland's internal turbulence became heavy burdens.

In general, Andropov maintained Brezhnev's foreign policies. On the whole, the Soviet international situation did not improve and in some respects grew more unfavourable. Soviet-US relations were strained, the East-West confrontation sharpened and the arms race intensified. In dealing with its East European allies, the Soviet Union had to recognize various models and existing differences. And on several occasions, Andro-

pov expressed the desire to improve relations between China and the Soviet Union. To some degree these relations have improved, but no substantial progress has been made in removing the three major obstacles to normalization.

The kinds of policies and line Chernenko will carry out after taking office concern both the Soviet people and the world at large. It is not likely he will make any major changes in policy, even in the long term. In praising Andropov's achievements, Chernenko, after his election as General Secretary, pledged to ensure the "continuity." He also said there would be no step backward in foreign policy. So a stable succession seems to be in order.

But, as in the case of Andropov, age is a major factor. Chernenko is 73, which is five years more than Andropov was when he took over as General Secretary. Compared with Nikita Khrushchev, who was 59, and Brezhnev, who was 58, the matter of Chernenko's age could have a strong bearing on what he will be able to accomplish.

Breaches of National Rights Censured

LI LUYE China's Ambassador to the UN Commission on Human Rights, in his speech to the 40th Session of the UN Commission on National Self-Determination on Feb 22, said Viet Nam has deprived the Kampuchean people of their right to national self-determination. He also condemned the Soviet Union, Israel and the South African regime for similar violations.

For five years, Li said, foreign troops have been engaged in a genocidal war on Kampuchean territory with the support of a superpower. They have resorted to the most inhuman means, including the use of chemical weapons, to try to subdue the Kam-

puchean resistance armed forces and civilians, he said.

At present, the struggle over the question of Kampuchea is one of whether to respect the principle of national self-determination and whether to safeguard national independence. This is a cardinal question of right and wrong.

Regarding the Afghanistan problem, Li said that the Soviet Union has refused to withdraw its troops from that country and refused to carry out any UN resolutions concerning this issue. Li demanded that the Soviet Union unconditionally withdraw all its troops from Afghanistan and let the Afghan people decide their

own destiny, free from any outside interference. This is the only way to settle the Afghanistan problem.

Li said Israel has wantonly trampled upon the Palestinian people's right to self-determination by employing vicious and unscrupulous means, and the racist regime in South Africa cries in every possible way to obstruct the realization of Namibia's independence.

Li said Israel and South Africa have the support and protection of a superpower, which bears the unshirkable responsibility for the failure of the peoples of Palestine and southern Africa to realize their right to self-determination.

The current session of the 43 member UN Commission opened on Feb. 6 and will last six weeks.

Programme on Central America

by LAN CHAIJI

US President Ronald Reagan recently sent a legislation package to Congress for approval of a massive military and economic aid programme for Central America. The programme would provide US\$400 million in supplementary economic assistance to the region during the 1984 fiscal year, and would provide another US\$8,000 million from 1985-89. In addition, it would provide US\$500 million in military aid to US-backed governments in the region over the next two years.

The assistance plan was drawn up by the Reagan commission on Central America headed by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, which after six months' investigation proposed more US aid to Central America on Jan. 11 of this year.

The programme proposes that the United States adopt economic, military, diplomatic and political means to solve the Central American crisis. Reagan announced that his administration has decided to put into effect the recommendations made by this commission, and the contents of the programme will become the US action plan towards Central America.

First of all, the massive assistance plan made by the Reagan administration is intended to consolidate and strengthen the US presence and influence in Central America. Washington is trying to win strategic superiority in this region although it also has tactical considerations.

Since coming into office, Reagan has always considered it his duty to restore the prestige of the United States and rebuild US "power." That is why Washington

is pursuing a hard-line policy towards Central America. The US armed invasion of Grenada met with strong opposition from the people and governments of Latin America, as well as people at home. Disagreement over Reagan's hard-line policy, such as the support for the El Salvadoran Government's suppression of guerrillas and Washington's military threat to Nicaragua, has even appeared in US ruling circles.

Reagan, determined to be re-elected, has decided to carry out the programme made by the bipartisan commission on Central America. He is attempting to change his isolated position and lessen the opposition both at home and abroad. At the same time he wants to eliminate the differences between the United States and many Latin American countries.

The Reagan administration has learnt that armed interference may win a country for a time, but the constant turbulence in Central America is caused mainly by internal social conflicts, especially the corruption of US-backed oligarchies which cruelly suppress the citizens, who strongly oppose them. The Central American people demand democracy and social reform. Faced with these demands, the United States has changed its old hard-line tactics and adopted a "stick and carrot" policy, with different emphases on different countries, sometimes using military action, sometimes appeasement and reform.

The US Government first carried out its programme in El Salvador. US Congress has approved annual military aid of more than US\$60 million to El Salvador and US\$312 million in supplementary military aid over the next two years.

Washington has paid so much attention to this small country because the guerrilla forces there are getting stronger and have become a threat to the El Salvadoran Government. The US Government believes that the overthrow of the El Salvadoran Government would be a dangerous threat to the neighbouring countries, even to the Caribbean area, leaving the US "backyard" in turmoil.

Washington has kept up its high-handed policy towards the Nicaraguan Government and people, supporting the anti-government forces. It even hired ex-Somoza forces to engage in sabotage activities, attempting to force the Nicaraguan Government to make concessions and change its domestic and foreign policies.

As regards Guatemala, Honduras and other Central American countries, the US Government has attempted to carry out its economic assistance plan and introduce social reform measures to get these regimes out of their predicaments and stabilize the situation in this region. It is mainly outside interference that has caused the chaos in Central America. Latin American countries have generally opposed foreign interference, demanding that they be allowed to settle their problems peacefully by themselves.

The Contadora Group's initiative and peaceful efforts have won wide support and praise from many Latin American countries and people. Its efforts to mediate peace are considered the best way of settling the Central American crisis.

On the other hand, the US programme on Central America has been opposed and condemned by many Latin American countries, because Washington is actually attempting to strengthen its rule over this area, engage in military intervention, suppress national democratic revolutionary move-

ments and sponsor US-backed oligarchies.

The governments of the Contadora countries have recently made statements which point out that the US programme on Central America has nothing in common with the Contadora Group's positive proposals. They stressed their opposition to any foreign military intervention in Central America.

On Feb. 3, a joint statement was signed in Caracas by the heads of state of seven Latin American countries and the Spanish Prime

Minister, Felipe Gonzalez. In it the leaders expressed their support for the efforts made by the Contadora Group to safeguard peace in Central America, and stressed their objection to recent war-like actions in this area. The document said that all such actions "could destabilize any country in the region."

Above all, Washington will find it very difficult to eliminate the differences and settle the disputes between it and many Latin American countries.

Algeria

Policies Promote Economic Growth

by DAN LIN & ZHANG ZHUJI

ALGERIA stands out as one of the few developing countries which, by steering clear of the world economic crisis, have done well in developing their economies.

In 1983, Algeria increased the gross domestic production (GDP) by 7.2 per cent over that of 1982, with increases of 22 per cent in heavy industry and 10 per cent in light industry. An additional 124,000 people found employment, and personal consumption rose 4.5 per cent. Also, despite a rise in prices of daily necessities, the wages of low-income people rose 10 per cent.

These achievements were highly spoken of by A.W. Clausen, President and Chairman of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, who had recently visited Algeria. He said that it is remarkable Algeria has made so good progress considering the world economic crisis.

The Algerian press has attributed these achievements to policies formulated at the 1980 special congress of the ruling Party of the National Liberation Front

Its major decisions were to lessen dependence on foreign countries and strive for economic independence, to re-orientate national development and re-adjust economic policies.

First, the Algerian Government adopted a new energy policy to reduce oil exploitation and increase oil-refining and gas-liquifying capacity. At the same time, through negotiations, the price of natural gas was raised to a level relative to that of crude oil. In 1982, oil made up less than one-third of petroleum exports. As a result, in 1983, when the world slump in oil prices came, the country could still earn US\$12,000 million from petroleum exports, as much as in 1982, thus enabling the national economy to develop smoothly and free from the influence of the world recession.

Second, the government has tightened its grip on investment. Non-priority and unprofitable projects have been postponed or cancelled, while available funds have been diverted towards infrastructure installations and those projects suitable to the needs of the domestic and world markets. Meanwhile, efforts have been made

to steadily reduce imports and encourage exports. Since 1980, exports have been as high as 60,000 million dinars (US\$1=4.705 dinars) a year, with imports remaining below 48,000 million dinars. Algeria is now among those 30 countries which enjoy a foreign trade surplus. This leaves the country capable of paying its foreign debt with one-fourth or one-third of its earnings from exports. So far, it has paid back 40 per cent of its debt.

Furthermore, a decentralization has been carried out in the state-run enterprises, with more power being delegated to them to produce on their own. A responsibility system of accounting for profits and losses has been enforced. With these reforms, enterprises have markedly improved their utilization rate of equipment and installations and improved their management. Last year, more than 60 kinds of manufactured products came on to the international markets.

A policy has been initiated which stipulates that the private sector operate in tandem with the state-run economy, with a view of bringing it into line with the national economic development plan. The government has relaxed restrictions on privately-owned units. A series of measures, including loans, reductions or exemptions from customs duty and favourable tax policies, have been adopted to encourage the private sector to invest in those small and medium-sized enterprises catering to local markets.

However, the Algerian economy has troubles. In 1983, agricultural production increased only 1.6 per cent. Grain output was 1.2 million tons, down 25 per cent from 1982. Besides, the population growth rate rose to 3.2 per cent, and the lack of technical force and rising unemployment remain to be resolved.

Solid Sino-Pakistan Ties

The wide, deep-rooted rapport can be traced back to the heyday of the world-famous Silk Road millennia ago

by HAN NIANLONG

WITH the advent of spring comes the good news that President Li Xiannian will visit Pakistan, our long-standing friendly neighbour, bringing with him the billion Chinese people's amicable feelings and best wishes for their Pakistan friends. His visit is bound to make a major contribution to furthering Sino-Pakistan friendship and co-operation.

As the first ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Pakistan and former Vice-Minister of — and now Adviser to — the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, I have for long years maintained close ties with the Pakistan Government and people. Together with many Pakistan friends, I have done my bit, however insignificant, in boosting Sino-Pakistan friendship. Looking over the past, I feel confident of a bright future. Today, with our bilateral relations reaching new heights, my joy is beyond description.

Both China and Pakistan have time-honoured civilizations. Even before Jesus Christ was born, the world-famous Silk Road had brought our two peoples together. During its heyday, the Silk Road was a scene of bustling activity, with caravans shuttling to and fro and government emissaries and monks on pilgrimage rubbing shoulders on their way to different destinations. In modern times, both peoples suffered imperialist and colonial aggression and enslavement; the same bitter experience brought us all the closer.

This traditional friendship developed on a different basis after both countries won independence and emancipation. After the founding of New China, Pakistan was



The Sino-Pakistan friendship is no expedient; it has a profound and solid foundation and has taken deep root in the hearts of the people of both nations. With great vitality, it can withstand all severe tests.

one of the first countries in the world to recognize the Chinese Government and establish diplomatic relations. Shortly afterwards, the governments of the two rising nations decided to exchange ambassadors.

I arrived in Pakistan in September 1951, charged with the impor-

tant task of promoting the friendly relations between the two nations. During the nearly four and a half years I spent there, I was warmly received and helped in many ways by the Pakistan Government and people from all walks of life. This enabled me to carry out the tasks my government entrusted to me without any problems. Although three decades have passed, memories of my diplomatic service in Pakistan remain beautiful, vivid and fresh.

Even today, I am still deeply touched by the hospitality and sincerity of Pakistan's first Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan and his wife, who met and entertained me and my colleagues shortly after I presented my credentials, and personally played folk music for us.

Also in my memory is the cordial meeting between Premier Zhou Enlai and Prime Minister Mohammed Ali during the historic Bandung Conference in April 1955. They sat down together to search for ways to develop ties between their two nations.

During the late Soong Ching Ling's visit to Pakistan in January 1956 in her capacity as Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, she was warmly received by the Pakistan Government leaders and personalities in various circles. In October of the same year, Prime Minister Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy visited China and was received with equal warmth by Chairmen Mao Zedong and Liu Shaoqi. Two months later, Premier Zhou paid a return visit. The exchange of visits by leaders of both countries laid a solid foundation for the growth of friendship and co-operation.

Since coming to power, President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq has visited China three times and made significant contributions to Sino-Pakistan friendship. Today, satisfactory co-operative relations have been established in political, eco-

conomic, trade, cultural and other fields, yielding one encouraging result after another. History has and will continue to show that the sustained growth of Sino-Pakistan friendship is beneficial not only to both peoples but also to the peace and stability of all Asia.

The steady development of good relations can be attributed to many factors. Although China and Pakistan have different social and political systems, they both belong to the third world, and there has never been any conflict of fundamental interests. Our peoples cherish the same wish to maintain national independence, develop our national economies and build up our respective countries. In our mutual relations, we always abide by the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. In handling major bilateral issues, both countries have been able to exhibit the spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation. In the common cause of safeguarding national independence and national sovereignty and maintaining world peace, we have always supported and helped each other.

Leaders of China and Pakistan have consistently treasured Sino-Pakistan friendship. Taking the long-term point of view and treating each other with sincerity, they have fostered an unshakable relationship of mutual trust. Far from being an expedient, Sino-Pakistan friendship has a profound and solid foundation and has taken root in the hearts of both peoples. With great vitality, such a wide and deep rapport can withstand all severe tests.

On the eve of President Li's forthcoming visit to Pakistan, I sincerely wish him complete success. May Sino-Pakistan friendship last for ever. □

Good China-Jordan Relations

Non-governmental trade between the two countries started in the 50s; today, their relations are growing fast in many fields

by GU XIAOBO

CHINA and Jordan established diplomatic relations on April 7, 1977. As the first ambassador



President Li Xiannian's coming visit to Jordan marks a new stage of development in the friendly relations between the Chinese and Jordanians, who have long sympathized with and supported each other in the struggles against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence.

of the People's Republic of China to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, I lived and worked in that friendly country for four years.

Although China and Jordan are situated thousands of miles apart — one at the eastern end of Asia, the other at the western end — ties of friendship have bound our two peoples closely together. In their struggles against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence, they have sympathized with and supported each other. Friendly exchanges between China and Jordan started right after the founding of the People's Republic. As early as the 1950s, a trade union delegation, a trade delegation and an Islamic pilgrimage delegation (on its way to Saudi Arabia) from China visited Jordan upon invitation and were given a warm welcome and hospitable reception by the Jordanian Government and people. Representatives of several Jordanian organizations also came to China to attend regional or international conferences. They were the first Jordanian guests to visit New China.

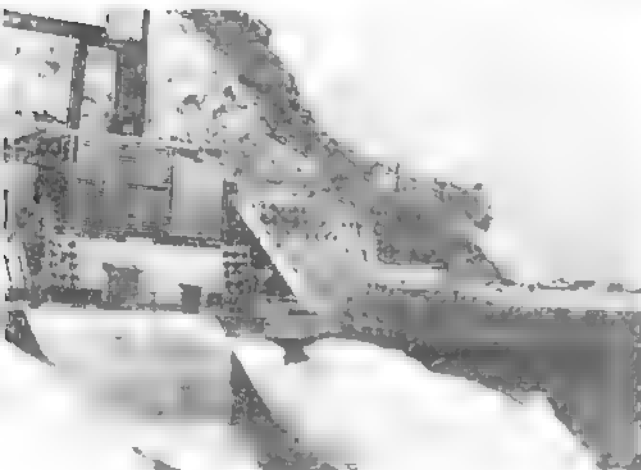
During my tenure of office in Jordan, I visited a friend. In his home, I saw a picture of Premier Zhou Enlai and his uncle taken in Beijing in the 1950s. He took the picture as a historical record of the friendship between the Chinese and the Jordanians and had kept it for more than 20 years. After his uncle died, he became the second generation for Sino-Jordanian friendship. In the 1970s, the exchanges between the two peoples were expanded to include sports. The Jordanian Table Tennis Association sent teams to take part in competitions in China and visit the country.

A Look at Pakista



Islamabad, the capital of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

The Monument to the Pakistan Independence in Lahore.



A hydroelectric station in Pakistan.



Amman, the capital of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

The Aqaba Harbour in Jordan.



The Dead Sea is situated in the western border of Jordan, where the water is so salty that bathers can float on it.



n, Jordan, Turkey and Nepal



The government building
of the Kingdom of Nepal.



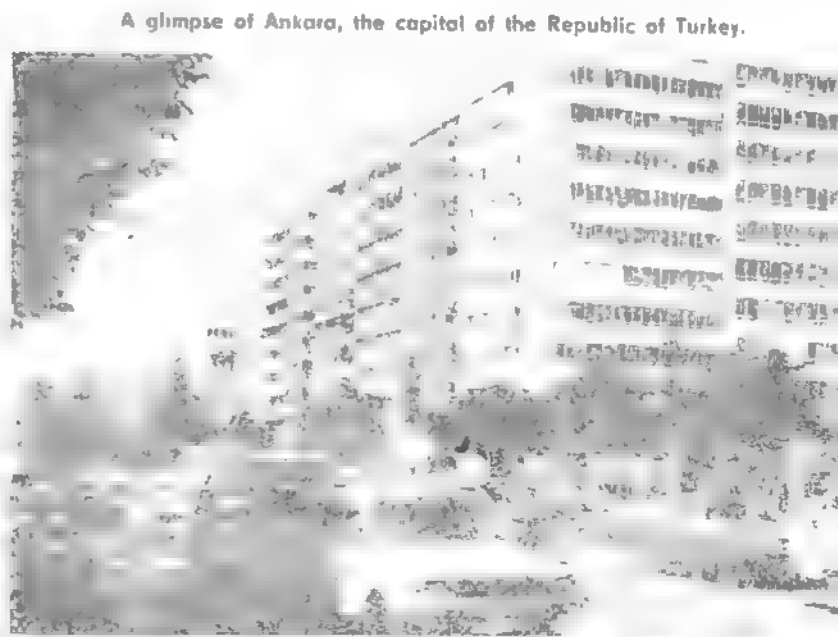
A monument to martyrs
stands at the centre of
Kathmandu



The Nepalese farmers
harvest rice.



A statue of the
Turkish national hero.



A glimpse of Ankara, the capital of the Republic of Turkey.

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, friendly exchanges between the two countries have increased with each passing day. In December 1982 and September 1983, King Hussein ibn Talal paid two friendly visits to China. Jordanian ministers — those responsible for agriculture, supply, education, public works, labour, and reconstruction and development — as well as the former chairman of the National Consultation Council also visited China successively. Wang Renzhong, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Cheng Zihua, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Ji Pengfei, former Vice-Premier of the State Council, and other high ranking Chinese officials have also led delegations to visit Jordan.

The two countries began non-governmental trade exchanges in the 1950s. Soon after the establishment of diplomatic relations, direct inter-governmental trade relations were established between the two countries. In July 1978, they initialled a trade agreement in Amman. In May 1979, the agreement was officially signed in Beijing and became effective. Since then, the volume of trade between the two countries has increased considerably. In 1982, it increased 3.5-fold compared with that in 1976 before the establishment of diplomatic relations. The 1982 figure was again doubled in 1983. China has exported textiles, light industrial goods, foodstuffs and raw chemical industrial materials to Jordan. Formerly, Jordan exported only phosphate to China. In 1983, it began to export sylvite and chemical fertilizers. Since 1981, some Chinese architectural engineering companies have undertaken the construction of civil engineering projects in Jordan. The two countries have also signed a

Crown Prince Hassan inspected the Maan residential quarter built by Chinese workers and praised the Chinese workers for their contributions to Jordan's residential construction. To meet the development of economic, trade and technical co-operation between both countries, the two sides signed an agreement on the establishment of a China-Jordan joint committee of economic, trade and technical co-operation in Beijing in September 1983 when King Hussein visited China.

With regard to cultural relations, China and Jordan signed an agreement on cultural co-operation in November 1979. In August last year, the two sides signed a plan for carrying out cultural co-operation in 1983 through 1985. According to the plan, the two countries will exchange students. In 1978, the Beijing Acrobatic Troupe performed in Jordan. It was warmly welcomed by Jordanian audiences. In August 1983, Jordan organized its second Jarash cultural and art festival. The Hangzhou Acrobatic Troupe and the China International Book Trading Centre ("Guoji Shudian" at that time) were invited to participate in the activities. King Hussein and Queen Noor al-Hussein saw an acrobatic performance and visited the book exhibition.

At present, the relations of friendship and co-operation between China and Jordan is extending to science and technology, public health and archaeology.

On March 8, President Li Xianman will pay a state visit to friendly Jordan. This is his first visit to Jordan and his first visit to an Arab country since becoming the President of the People's Republic of China. This marks a new stage of development in friendly relations between China and Jordan and other Arab countries. I wish President Li's visit a success.

Following are answers to questions given by a Bank of China spokesman on the regulations concerning individual foreign exchange accounts. The regulations are designed to make things convenient for prospective depositors. — Ed.

Question: Who are qualified to open foreign currency accounts in the Bank of China?

Answer: Among those living abroad, in Xianggang (Hongkong) or Aomen (Macao): foreigners, foreign citizens of Chinese descent, overseas Chinese, compatriots of Xianggang, Aomen and Taiwan, and those coming to China for a short visit. Foreigners living in China who work for diplomatic, consular or commercial missions and other foreign institutions, foreign technicians, correspondents, students, experts, seamen and trainees and Chinese citizens who are permitted by the state to keep foreign exchange may also open foreign exchange deposit accounts in the Bank of China in their own names.

Q: Who are those Chinese citizens permitted by the state to keep foreign exchange and qualified to open foreign exchange deposit accounts?

A: According to the Interim Regulations on Foreign Exchange Control of the People's Republic of China, Rules for the Implementation of Foreign Exchange Controls Relating to Individuals and other documents:

1) Chinese living in China who receive foreign exchange remitted from foreign countries or from Xianggang, Aomen or other regions are permitted to keep 10 per cent in foreign exchange from each single remittance equivalent to 3,000 yuan or more in Renminbi.

2) When the Bank of China is entrusted to repatriate the foreign exchange that was kept in foreign countries or in Xianggang, Aomen

Bank Rules—A Boon to Depositors

or other regions by Chinese living in China before the founding of the People's Republic of China, by overseas Chinese before they return to take up residence in the country or by Xianggang and Aomen compatriots before they return to take up residence in their native places, or to repatriate the foreign exchange received by inheriting property in foreign countries or in Xianggang, Aomen or other regions by Chinese living in China after the founding of the People's Republic of China, by overseas Chinese after their return or by Xianggang and Aomen compatriots after their return, the owners are permitted to keep 30 per cent of the foreign exchange.

3) When overseas Chinese and Xianggang and Aomen compatriots, etc., return to live on the mainland, they are permitted to keep 30 per cent of any foreign exchange that they remit or bring in, if they apply to the bank within two months after their entry.

4) When people sent by the state to work in foreign countries or to Xianggang, Aomen or other regions return home after completing their work, they are allowed to keep all their remaining foreign exchange from wages, allowances, etc.

5) Students, trainees, postgraduate students, scholars, teachers, coaches and others who are sent by the state to study in foreign countries or in Xianggang, Aomen or other regions are permitted, upon their return, to keep all the foreign exchange they are entitled to receive.

6) Individuals are allowed to keep all the foreign exchange they are entitled to receive from fees for publication, copyright royalties, awards, subsidies, author's remuneration, etc., earned for mak-

ing public or publishing inventions, writings and the like abroad, for speeches, lectures or artistic performances made outside China, for contributions to foreign newspapers, magazines and specialized journals, etc

Individuals are allowed to keep all the foreign exchange earned from making public inventions or publishing writings and the like abroad, from speeches, lectures and artistic performances made outside China, and from contributions to foreign newspapers, journals, etc.

7) Senior intellectuals who return to live in China are allowed to keep all the repatriated foreign exchange they kept in foreign countries, on the strength of the certifications of their entry and exit visas

8) Any individuals who repatriate their unfrozen funds and assets from the United States are allowed to keep 30 per cent in foreign exchange.

Any foreign exchange a person is entitled to can be deposited in personal foreign exchange accounts in the Bank of China

Foreign exchange sent by overseas Chinese for buying houses in China or any other foreign exchange permitted by the Bank of China can also be deposited.

Q: What kinds of foreign currency can be deposited in the Bank of China?

A: Those holding US dollars, Pounds Sterling, Deutschmarks, Japanese yen or Xianggang dollars brought or sent into China from foreign countries or Xianggang and Aomen may open accounts at the Bank of China for those currencies

Deposits in other currencies are credited to the account only after the currencies have been converted into the five currencies mentioned, at the current exchange rate.

Those who have cash in US dollars, Pounds Sterling, Deutschmarks, Japanese yen and Xianggang dollars may open cash accounts in the Bank of China

Q: What types of foreign exchange accounts are available in the Bank of China?

A: There are two types of accounts, fixed deposit and current deposit. A current deposit account is recorded in a deposit book, while in a fixed deposit account a certificate is issued in the name of the depositor, with three-month, six-month, one-year or two-year terms of maturity. A fixed deposit is withdrawn in one instalment.

Q: Is there a minimum amount for opening a foreign currency account?

A: The initial current deposit must not be less than the equivalent of RMB 20 yuan, and the initial fixed deposit must not be less than the equivalent of RMB 100 yuan

Q: What is the interest rate for individual foreign currency accounts?

A: The interest on all deposits is paid in foreign currency. The in-

interest rates for individual foreign exchange accounts are higher than those for deposits by groups or corporations and accounts in RMB. At present, for example, the sixth-month interest rate for a US dollar account is 5.74 per cent, with an annual yield of 6.1 per cent.

Q: What procedures are required to open a foreign currency account in the Bank of China?

A: The depositor should fill in an application form and register his or her signature. Residents in China should present certificates showing the source of their foreign exchange.

Q: What should people living in foreign countries and Xianggang and Aomen do if they want to open accounts in the Bank of China?

A: Those living abroad or in Xianggang and Aomen may write or cable the Bank of China, and accounts for deposits will be opened for them accordingly. In such cases the deposit certificates or deposit books may be kept by the bank and certificates of custody will be sent to the depositors.

Q: How does one withdraw his foreign exchange deposit?

A: Current deposits and matured fixed deposits may both be withdrawn against the deposit book

and the specimen signatures previously registered with the bank, or according to pre-arranged procedures.

The interest on all deposits is paid in foreign currency. The interest rates for individual foreign exchange accounts are higher than those for deposits by groups or corporations and accounts in RMB.

Q: If the depositor cannot come personally to withdraw his account on maturity, can the Bank of China renew it for him?

A: In that case, the depositor may notify the bank of his or her wishes by letter or cable, so that the bank can act accordingly. Barring such a notice, the bank will renew the account for the same period.

Q: Can fixed deposits be withdrawn before they reach maturity?

A: The depositors may, in cases of special need, withdraw part or all of their deposits before maturity, but the interest on the amount drawn will be paid at the lower

rate for current deposits.

Q: What can the depositor do if he has lost his deposit book, deposit certificate or signature stamp?

A: The depositor should file a written request with the bank for stop-payment against his identification certificate or other documents originally agreed upon by both sides. The bank, upon acknowledging the loss, may issue a new deposit book, or deposit certificate or change the signature. If funds have been withdrawn by other persons before the loss is reported, the bank does not bear any responsibility.

Q: In what fields may individuals use foreign exchange deposited in the Bank of China?

A: Foreign exchange from a Bank of China account may be paid outside of China. Part of it may be withdrawn in cash when the depositor leaves China. It may also be converted into RMB for the depositor's use in China or sent to relatives in China with the special privileges accorded overseas Chinese payments, according to regulations. A foreign exchange account may also be converted into Foreign Exchange Certificates other than currency.

For Your Reference:

Bank of China

The Bank of China is a state-run bank specializing in foreign exchange business. The bank also handles related Renminbi business. For many years, the Bank of China has made its name in world banking circles for its good work in handling China's foreign exchange reserve, settling international ac-

counts and conducting international financial activities.

With capital of 119,000 million yuan, the Bank of China has established 190 branch banks, offices and agencies at home and 275 abroad, including branches in London, New York, Singapore, Luxembourg, Xianggang (Hongkong) and

other international financial centres. It also has its representatives in Tokyo and Paris. In addition, the Bank of China has business agencies in 3,150 banks in 149 countries and regions.

In 1983 the Bank of China provided 130 million yuan in loans and US\$50 million in foreign exchange loans for more than 80 joint ventures of Chinese and foreign investment in China.

Third National Census (III)

Marital Status Of China's Population

RESULTS in the 10 per cent sample survey of China's third national census, taken on July 1, 1982 show that 63.67 per cent of China's population at the age of 15 and older are married, 28.56 per cent are single and 7.18 per cent are widowed. Divorcees who remained single accounted for only 0.59 per cent. (Widows and widowers, and divorcees who married again were counted married.)

The small percentage of divorcees, and the fact that the majority of China's adults have husbands or wives, shows the stability of Chinese families.

The Chinese Marriage Law sets the minimum marriage age at 22 for men and 20 for women. According to the 10 per cent sample of those surveyed, only 3.23 per cent of married couples had not yet reached the lawful age (15 to 21 for men and 15 to 19 for women)

MARITAL STATUS BY AGE GROUP IN THE POPULATION (Based on 10 per cent sample survey)

Age	Unmarried			Married			Widowed			Divorced		
	Number	Male	Female	Number	Male	Female	Number	Male	Female	Number	Male	Female
15-14	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	324,020	162,010	162,010	3,253,528	1,626,764	1,626,764	3,253,528	1,626,764	1,626,764
15-19	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	244,860	122,430	122,430	2,800,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	2,800,000	1,400,000	1,400,000
20-24	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	198,500	99,250	99,250	2,400,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	2,400,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
25-29	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	152,000	76,000	76,000	1,800,000	900,000	900,000	1,800,000	900,000	900,000
30-34	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	108,000	54,000	54,000	1,200,000	600,000	600,000	1,200,000	600,000	600,000
35-39	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	88,000	44,000	44,000	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	1,000,000	500,000	500,000
40-44	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	68,000	34,000	34,000	800,000	400,000	400,000	800,000	400,000	400,000
45-49	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	58,000	29,000	29,000	700,000	350,000	350,000	700,000	350,000	350,000
50-54	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	48,000	24,000	24,000	600,000	300,000	300,000	600,000	300,000	300,000
55-59	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	38,000	19,000	19,000	500,000	250,000	250,000	500,000	250,000	250,000
60-64	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	28,000	14,000	14,000	400,000	200,000	200,000	400,000	200,000	200,000
65-69	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	18,000	9,000	9,000	300,000	150,000	150,000	300,000	150,000	150,000
70-74	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	8,000	4,000	4,000	150,000	75,000	75,000	150,000	75,000	75,000
75-79	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	3,000	1,500	1,500	50,000	25,000	25,000	50,000	25,000	25,000
80-84	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	1,000	500	500	20,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	10,000	10,000
85-89	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	500	250	250	10,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	5,000	5,000
90-94	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	200	100	100	5,000	2,500	2,500	5,000	2,500	2,500
95-99	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	50	25	25	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500
100+	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	10	5	5	200	100	100	200	100	100



Shi Baoqing (right) and Luo Huitao, both blind workers, and their daughter

The Disabled Become Useful Citizens

The psychological trauma of China's disabled citizens is finally dispelled by the joy of earning their living and the warmth of a sympathizing society; their skill and wisdom in many fields are gaining recognition

by GAO MIAO
Our Correspondent

IN China today, more and more people who are disabled no longer hide away at home, but have taken up jobs like anyone

else, to help build their country.

Their skill and wisdom in many fields are gaining recognition. Departments concerned are lending greater assistance in their family life and spare-time studies than ever before.

pense. When they come of age, except for those who cannot work and will be taken care of with social relief, they will be given jobs with the help of the local civil affairs departments.

In fact, most disabled people are anxious to become useful members of society by taking part in whatever productive activities they can.

At one time, many disabled people who were either junior or senior middle school graduates with the ability to work did not have the chance to get jobs, and lived idly at home depending upon their parents for support. They felt depressed because they could not support themselves and had become a burden on their family and society. Some even lost the desire to live. Their parents, too,

Taking Up Jobs

No effort is spared to satisfy the handicapped people's growing desire to be useful members of society

IN China, the blind, deaf-mutes and other disabled persons enjoy the same rights to receive education, to have a family and to be gainfully employed as people without disabilities. Paragraph three under Article 45 of the Constitution says, "The state and society help make arrangements for

the work, livelihood and education of the blind, deaf-mutes and other handicapped citizens." Accordingly, the state issues monthly allowances to disabled youngsters whose families are economically unable to support them. Where conditions permit, they are sent to school at the government's ex-

were very worried. Many of these young people wrote to the civil affairs departments that although they were physically handicapped, they still had sound minds and did not wish to live idly all their lives. They wanted to work for society.

In 1981, the International Year of the Disabled, many channels through which disabled people could get work were opened up. The government departments in charge of employment were directed to find jobs for them, the civil affairs departments to open factories, neighbourhood organizations in cities to organize people to run small factories or service trades to provide jobs, and the units where their parents worked (mainly large or medium-sized enterprises) to give them a chance to work there. Those who were able to run business on their own or find jobs themselves would be given help and encouragement from the civil affairs departments. The projects run by neighbourhood organizations are now the principal employers of the disabled.

To date, more than 70 per cent of the blind and deaf-mutes in the cities who can work are gainfully employed. In Beijing, about 10,000 out of the 14,000 blind and deaf-mutes who have the ability to work have jobs. More than 2,200 of them work in 13 welfare factories run by the state, more than 4,700 work in the enterprises and other undertakings, 980 are casual labourers, 1,785 work in welfare units run by neighbourhood organizations and many others run businesses on their own.

Social Welfare Factories

State-owned welfare factories are usually run by the civil affairs departments to provide jobs for the disabled who have a secondary school education. They also employ some people with no disabilities

In these factories, workers receive regular wages and enjoy benefits such as free medical care. The handicapped generally make up 35 per cent of the workforce. These enterprises are tax exempt; the money must be used instead to assist the disabled workers.

By the end of 1982, there were 1,601 welfare factories, employing 180,953 workers. Of these, 64,063 were disabled — 41 per cent of the workforce. We visited one of these factories in Zhaoqing, a city of 120,000 in Guangdong Province.

The social welfare factory started there in 1958 employed 80 per cent of the handicapped with the

ability to work in the city. Together with the able-bodied workers (who make up 23 per cent of its workforce), they make 2.1 million yuan worth of paper cement bags a year. They have the same political opportunities as ordinary workers. One blind worker has been awarded the title of model worker in the city, and another was elected to the city's people's congress. The average monthly wage for the 151 workers is 55 yuan, and they enjoy free medical care and pensions after retirement.

Disabled workers and staff at the Zhaoqing factory also receive some special benefits, although

A Factory Director

IN running neighbourhood welfare enterprises, many people are very enthusiastic to help the handicapped. One such person is Zhang Guikun, who is director of the welfare factory on Zhanlan Road, Beijing.

Founded in 1981, it now employs 60 workers, 60 per cent of whom are disabled. Its main job is to make perambulator seats for the No. 2 Pram Works in Beijing.

Zhang is 52 of medium height and with a kindly face. Before retirement she was a workshop director in the No. 2 Pram Works. She was asked to help set up this factory because of her production experience.

"At first I didn't want to come," she said candidly. "I thought I could relax a bit after retirement. On second thought, I asked myself if I would ignore the future of my own children if they were handicapped. What is more, we who are able-bodied are dutybound to help those who are not. That was why I agreed to come. As I was formerly connected with the No. 2 Pram Works, I decided to sign business contracts with it to process pram parts. The leadership of the No. 2 Works were very co-operative; they agreed that we could make pram seats for them, using parts they supplied.

"But it was a herculean task to help the handicapped master the skill.

These people in our factory are either deaf and mute, crippled or mentally retarded. We taught those in the first two groups to use sewing machines and put covers on pram seats and let the mentally retarded simply handle the cotton stuffing. I had to take them in hand and show them how to do it until they had learnt the tricks. When they got their pay for the first time, they were all very excited. Chen Wenliu, a girl crippled by infantile paralysis, said, 'My dream of working for the motherland with my own hands has now come true!'

"Seeing all this, I feel all the more how heavy my responsibility is. Let's think of a way to increase the earnings of these children. I told myself. The No. 2 Pram Works agreed to let us process seven other parts. I went there to learn the processing myself, and then came back to teach these young people the new techniques.

By now we can process 20 different parts for the No. 2 Pram Works. We have accumulated funds every month, and the monthly pay for our handicapped workers has gone up from less than 20 yuan to around 30. But we still lack welfare facilities and the workers do not enjoy free medical service. I want to join with them in improving their wellbeing."

this is not yet the case in similar factories elsewhere in the country. Their production quota is half that for able-bodied workers, while their pay per unit produced is 20 per cent higher. The only child of handicapped parents may attend the factory nursery free of charge, and is also entitled to free medical care. Tuition fees for these children are refunded to the parents. Also, if a handicapped worker marries someone living in the countryside, the spouse may be transferred to work in the same factory.

Factory managers have seen to it that the handicapped workers are given a chance to use their wisdom and talents. There was a young deaf-mute maintenance worker named Luo Xiaoming who

came up with an idea to renovate the factory's backward equipment through technical transformation. The factory leadership immediately set up an ad hoc team to help Luo, composed of other deaf-mute young people. After visiting a number of technically advanced factories and working hard together, Luo and his team finally succeeded in technically improving some key machines, which greatly raised the output and quality of the products.

In 1982, the civil affairs bureau under the city government established another welfare factory to make clothing. Now, all the handicapped citizens of Zhaoqing who can work have been given jobs in state or neighbourhood-run welfare factories. And the two hand-

icapped residents who cannot work are happily spending their remaining years in the Home for the Aged.

Large Factories Running Small Ones

Large and medium-sized mines, factories and some undertakings have now set up smaller factories to provide jobs for the disabled children of their employees.

In the spring of 1982, the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company, which has 120,000 workers, founded a welfare garment factory under collective ownership. It now employs 137 workers, of which 50 are young people, including the blind and deaf-mutes. The factory makes embroidery, woven plastic articles, and clothing, mostly cotton goods needed by Wuhan Steel, such as overalls, hospital gowns, and canteen and hostel uniforms.

There are many benefits when a big enterprise runs a welfare factory. For instance, Wuhan Steel provided the financing, equipment and technical force for its garment factory and gave it factory buildings, a circulating fund and some material aid without compensation, while exempting it from paying administrative expenses and business funds for the first year of operation. Wuhan Steel also sent two of its officials to head the factory and nine workers to train production technicians. These people were eager to help and showed great interest in the new factory. They also showed great concern for the disabled, bringing work to the homes of the four young men who could not walk.

The factory had the full support of the state departments concerned, which helped its leaders apply for a business license and income tax exemption.

But the factory management felt that rather than relying on Wuhan Steel, they should make their products more competitive.

Deaf-mute women making carpets.



All in the factory, whether disabled or not, worked together to make the factory prosper. The cost of production went down and the quality of the products went up. As profits rose, each worker earned 30 to 70 yuan a month, more than before. Their overalls cost 15 per cent less than the market price, and so were welcomed by Wuhan Steel. The factory also got orders from enterprises in Sichuan, Hunan and Hubei Provinces.

Factory managers also sponsored discussions with the able-bodied workers about what they would do if one of their family members were disabled. As a result, many of them came to regard the young handicapped workers as their own family members, bringing them help and friendship.

The disabled youths had discussions on how to make the best use of their right to work and contribute to the modernization drive. Their frustrations were eventually dispelled by the satisfaction of labour and the warmth of the collective.



Luo Xiaoming operates the machine he himself designed.

Neighbourhood Welfare Factories

Social welfare production or service units are run by urban neighbourhood offices or the residents' committees, under collective ownership. They are another source of jobs for the disabled, when in recent years the state-owned enterprises and welfare factories have already recruited too many workers. These small enterprises require little investment but yield quick returns. Scattered throughout a city, they have the advantage of employing handicapped workers near their homes.

Thanks to the official encouragement of the state, these units have developed very quickly. According to statistics, at the end of 1982 there were 8,591 neighbourhood welfare production units

in the country employing some 230,000 workers, including more than 64,000 disabled. Since the establishment of neighbourhood welfare factories in Beijing in 1980, they have employed nearly as many disabled workers as the state-owned welfare factories have for the past 20 years.

These factories have grown with the support of the government, the larger factories and the people. The Longtan Zip Factory in Beijing, for example, was given 30,000 yuan by the civil affairs department when it was founded. Another factory on Zhanlan Road, and still another outside Desheng Men got 40,000 and 20,000 yuan respectively to revamp their factory buildings. They were also all exempted from income tax.

These factories were given machinery, work benches, overalls and technical advisers from state-owned factories. Some state-owned factories which were overloaded often asked the three welfare factories to process their semi-finished products. Production in these welfare factories grew, with a continuous supply of products to be processed for the Beijing No. 2 Perambulator Works, No. 5 Zip Factory and No. 6 Toy Plant.

Some people, on hearing that the district where they lived was to found welfare factories for the handicapped, collected funds on their own as donations. The workers and staff of some factories in the Haidian District of Beijing donated more than 6,000 yuan.



Father teaching son to communicate with signs.

An old lady mailed five yuan to the Longtan Zip Factory with a letter saying, "For many years I have cherished the hope that a welfare factory would be founded for disabled youths. Now that you have done it, I am overjoyed. I wish you every success from the bottom of my heart."

Because these units were founded only recently, they all do not have enough accumulated funds to provide their workers with labour insurance and welfare facilities. This problem will gradually disap-

pear as expanded reproduction increases accumulated funds.

Another problem is that in many of China's cities there are not enough welfare factories to employ all the handicapped. Many disabled young people, including graduates from schools for the blind and deaf-mutes, still have not found jobs. And factories, especially those not included in the state plan, have difficulties getting tax exempt status, obtaining the raw materials they need, and marketing their goods.

Family Life Enjoyed by the Disabled

Economic independence and social dignity brought by employment prompt many disabled to start their own families

WITH the economic independence and political status which employment gives them, many disabled people would like to get married. In the Zhaoqing factory, for instance, a lot of workers have started their own families.

Some found their spouses on their own while others had the help of the civil affairs department, their colleagues, relatives or friends. One such worker is Shi Baoqing, a blind man who met his

wife through the civil affairs bureau. Now 31, he lost his sight when he was four. He began working at 19 after finishing his primary school education.

We visited him at home on his day off. His wife and their daughter were not in. Shi's family has a bedroom with a twin bed and a desk, and a living room with a sofa, a wardrobe and a multi-purpose cabinet. He told me he and his wife bought all the

furniture with savings from their wages.

"My wife isn't my first love," he said candidly. "I had a girl friend when I was attending a braille school in Guangzhou. After graduation, she worked in Guangzhou and I returned to Zhaoqing. We could not take care of each other because we lived in two different places. Soon she got married. Because I am a blind man, I did not want to tell others that I too wanted to get married. Later Ma Fengying of the city bureau of civil affairs came to our factory and talked to me about this matter. She was very sincere, and so I told her what was on my mind. Soon she found Luo Huitao, a girl living in the countryside and four years younger than me, for me to make friends with. She had lost her sight at 14 and didn't know braille. So I began to teach her braille every day, and she taught me how to take care of myself in daily life. We began to love each other, and got married 12 months after we met.

"The factory management tried to help in every way. They employed Luo as a casual worker, and the year before last they helped her transfer from the countryside to Zhaoqing and allotted us a flat. We now live quite well on a combined monthly income of more than 100 yuan. Our four-year-old daughter attends the factory's nursery free."

Shi looked very happy at the mention of his daughter. He said, "She is quite smart. Every day after breakfast, she leads us by the hand to the factory. After work, she takes us to the shops and the food market. When we have forgotten where we put our things, she always finds them. With her we find life easier. Then I often tell myself, 'Our government has shown every concern for us as disabled people, so I must work twice as hard.' I am the leader of a paper bag making group, which exceeds quotas every month."

Continuing Education

Schooling opportunities are provided so that the disabled can work as competently as others

OUR factories do not regard their disabled workers as mere labour power. They try to provide them with educational opportunities, so that they can eventually become useful workers in their enterprises. A good example is the Beijing Woollen Mill.

The mill, located in the south-eastern suburbs of Beijing, was first founded as a carpet factory run by deaf-mutes in 1958. Today, almost half of its 730 workers are deaf-mutes. They make more than 220,000 woollen sweaters and 40,000 square feet of carpet each year, which they sell to the United States, Britain, Switzerland, West Germany, Japan and eight other countries.

There is an evening school for the deaf-mute workers, financed by the factory management. All the teachers know sign language, and the curriculum includes Chinese, arithmetic, elementary science, politics and sign language, with optional courses such as basic law, mechanics, knitting, photography and the fine arts. Classes meet two evenings a week.

Wang Xishun, who is in charge of the school, said, "The majority of our workers attended schools for the deaf-mutes during the 'cultural revolution,' but they learnt practically nothing. Many know nothing about elementary physics and chemistry. We use charts, pictures and various visual aids for teaching as much as possible to arouse the students' desire for knowledge."

Those who received training at the evening school are technically more advanced and work more efficiently. Since 1980, they and their fellow-workers without disabilities have created an average of

30 per cent more profit a year. The rugs they made for export were commended in 1982 as among Beijing's top quality products. Thirty deaf-mute workers in the factory have been cited as model workers; 37 are group or team leaders or leading cadres at the workshop or factory levels.

Peng Huiping, 22, works in the woollen sweater workshop. She attended evening school from 1978-81, when she averaged 95 marks for all her subjects. She has been commended as a quality pace-setter for two years running, and as an advanced worker for five years in a row.

Peng, a fair girl with delicate features, lost her hearing when she was only 18 months old when she was improperly given certain medicines. Peng finished her schooling in 1978 when she was 17, and was given a job at the Beijing Woollen Mill.

Using sign language, Peng said she used to find it very difficult to read technological drawings, and operated her machine without

knowing any principles of mechanics. After she took two courses at the evening school to study knitting and mechanics, she was able to handle her machine with greater ease, and exceeded her production quota by 60 to 70 per cent every month. She now earns more than 90 yuan a month.

Jiang Yan, 27, of the carpet workshop was an amateur photographer. His skills in photography increased tremendously after he took a course in photography at the school. Last year, four of his photographs were chosen for an exhibition of photos by the deaf-mutes at Beijing's Working People's Cultural Palace. He said in sign language, "I want to become more experienced and someday become a professional photographer."

Another worker who took the photography class, Chen Ming, won Third Prize in a photography contest held in Beijing. Some of his photos have also been published in the magazine *The Deaf of China*. Last year Chen Ming, who was in charge of trade union affairs, was made a member of the Beijing Association of Photographers.

Cong Linsheng, a blind masseur, treats a patient.



A Call to Protect China's Wildlife

from "RENMIN RIBAO"
(People's Daily)

WILD animals are people's friends. Forestry Minister Yang Zhong told the China Wildlife Conservation Association at its recent inauguration. He pointed out that according to a discovery not long ago, the armadillo is the only animal known to suffer from leprosy. This brings humans hope of finding new ways to treat the disease. The giant panda and the Yongtze River crocodile, known as living fossils from hundreds of thousands years ago, have left us important data for studying evolution in natural history.

At present, he added, the problem of blindly hunting and capturing wild animals is serious in some places in China. More than 100 species of wildlife are now being endangered, including some 20 rare ones which are on the verge of extinction. These 100 species account for one-seventh of the animals listed by the Conven-



A Mongolian herdsman and his family nurse a wounded swan.

tion of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

In order to protect them, Yang, who is also president of the association, said the following measures must be taken this year.

The importance of protecting wildlife and related scientific know-how should be publicized in various means so that every Chinese will know what he or she

can do to help. A new love for nature must be encouraged among the Chinese.

He also urged Chinese scientists to intensify their work on rescuing, feeding and propagating rare animals on the verge of extinction, improve the management of nature reserves, speed up the work of scientific expeditions and further advance China's wildlife conservation effort.

An Old Broom Also Sweeps Clean

from "HUNAN RIBAO"
(Hunan Daily)

SINCE retiring to his hometown, 62-year-old Shu Dingguo has earned the admiration of the peasants in Taifu Commune of Linli County, Hunan Province, three times

First, soon after Shu settled down in 1980, the former teacher volunteered to teach a class for young illiterates in his brigade. He used one of his own rooms as

the classroom. At each lesson he was well prepared. He kept on teaching evenings and during rainy and snowy days all the year round. As a result, all of the village's 18 young illiterates have now learnt how to read and write

Second, last spring, Shu organized an agrotechnical training course to teach peasants scientific knowledge of rice planting, cattle raising and tree planting, according to the needs of farming seasons.

The students applied what they learnt in class to reap a good harvest of late rice that autumn

Third, he put two blackboards, which he bought with his own money, on the road side. On these he wrote many articles publicizing the Party's policies and the legal system, admiring the good and condemning the bad. Till now, he has published 38 issues of his blackboard newspapers, attracting more and more readers.

A Military Surgeon—Li Bingyi

from "BEIJING WANBAO"
(Beijing Evening News)

DOCTORS should do whatever they can to heal the sick," said Li Bingyi, deputy director of the ear, nose and throat department of an army hospital, who was awarded a third class merit citation for performing a skin graft over an artificial throat on a young woman named Li Ke.

There is a story behind the girl. When she was six months old, she was critically ill with measles complicated by pneumonia. When she was having an operation, her parents abandoned her for fear of being burdened. Li Xiping, a Communist Party member and then the political instructor in the infectious department of the hospital and his wife decided to take the girl in, and named her Li Ke.

Though recovered from measles and pneumonia, Li Ke was given an external, artificial windpipe. The Lis treated her like their own daughter. They took her to many hospitals in Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin and Taiyuan, where she underwent two major operations to shape her throat and more than 100 minor ones to expand it. But there were no satisfactory results. Some doctors said Li Ke would have to live with an artificial windpipe all her life. More than 10 years passed, but her step-parents did not give up.

With a little hope left, they sought the help of Li Bingyi. "What shall I do?" thought Li. "Effective treatment is not just the wish of her parents but also my unshirkable duty. As the girl grows up, her sorrow and disappointment will go deeper." Li made up his mind to help rid Li Ke of her suffering and bring her a life as happy as that of other young people.

All day long he read volumes of foreign academic papers, collected materials and analysed Li Ke's conditions. He thought Li Ke had been sick for a long time that much of her throat was deadened. The condition was rare, and had not often been successfully treated. However, it was not impossible.

After repeated studies Li made a preliminary plan and went to consult the well-known ear, nose and throat expert Lin Bijin who gave him great encouragement. The expert pointed out the shortcomings in the plan and sent Li the latest technical materials. In 1980, a complete plan to graft skin for an artificial throat and replace the inserted pipe was formed. "It

is theoretically acceptable," the expert Lin told Li. "Be bold and careful."

Three operations were performed from June to November 1981 and the results proved very successful. The windpipe, inserted in the patient for 20 years, was finally taken out. The girl was reportedly in good condition with normal breath, smooth swallowing and a fine voice. Everyone was happy.

Last June, Li Ke returned to the hospital to express her gratitude to the doctors and nurses. She told them she had been assigned a job. She also told them shyly that she had a boy friend and they were preparing to get married.

In recent years, Li Bingyi has received five third-class merit citations and was elected four times as an exemplary Communist

Giant Panda Groups Observed

from "ZIRAN ZAZHI"
(Nature)

DURING the mating season of the giant panda last spring, several groups of giant pandas appeared in some nature reserves in Sichuan Province. On April 14th, five males and one female were found in Birch Gully in Wolong nature reserve. On April 26th, 14 males and one female were seen by the Hongshi River in Qingchuan and on May 2nd, a group of eight giant pandas were found in the same area.

Giant pandas are unsociable by nature and like to be alone, except during mating and feeding times. They are therefore rare to be seen in groups. Some naturalists think they are attracted by the enhanced protection of nature reserves, which provide very favourable conditions for pandas to reproduce. But others argue that the behaviour is abnormal. For instance, two female pandas died in

Birch Gully due to man-made factors, which upset the balanced sexual ratios, so that five males were chasing after one female in that area. In Qingchuan district, pandas could find no food when the bamboo flowered and withered last year. They had to move down to the river valley. The shortage of food and malnutrition upset the mating cycle of the female pandas, which some naturalists say is the main reason why a group of male pandas were seen running after one female.



'Selected Works of Chen Yun' Published

The first of three volumes of the *Selected Works of Chen Yun* is now available in Chinese from the People's Publishing House.

Chen Yun, Member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) Central Committee, joined the Party in 1925 and is a veteran of workers' and peasants' movements. He has been responsible for the state's finance and economy ever since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949.

The first volume contains 45 articles he wrote from 1926 to 1949. It takes in the best of his works written during China's new democratic revolution. Thirty pieces are being made public for the first time.

The articles deal with the workers' and peasants' movements, underground work in Kuomintang-controlled areas, armed struggle, Party building, cadre training, mass organization, building the revolutionary base areas and economic theory and its applications.

The selections give insights into how Chen Yun applied the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism to solving the critical problems confronting the Chinese revolution. They illustrate the contributions he has made to the triumph of the Chinese revolution and the formation and development of Mao Zedong Thought.

Eight articles were written during the First and Second Revolutionary Civil Wars (1924-37). They deal with the workers' and peasants' movements Chen Yun joined in Shanghai and Jiangsu from 1925 to 1932, and the trade union work and the work he was in charge of in Kuomintang-controlled areas

when he went to the Central Revolutionary Base Area in January 1933.

"China's National Movement, Yesterday and Tomorrow" (1926) summarizes the experiences and lessons drawn from the anti-Japanese and anti-British imperialist May 30th Movement (1925), and points out that the nation's peasants are the most powerful allies of China's proletariat. This was the most significant issue facing China's democratic revolution. The essay sheds light on how to organize peasants and how to train those already organized.

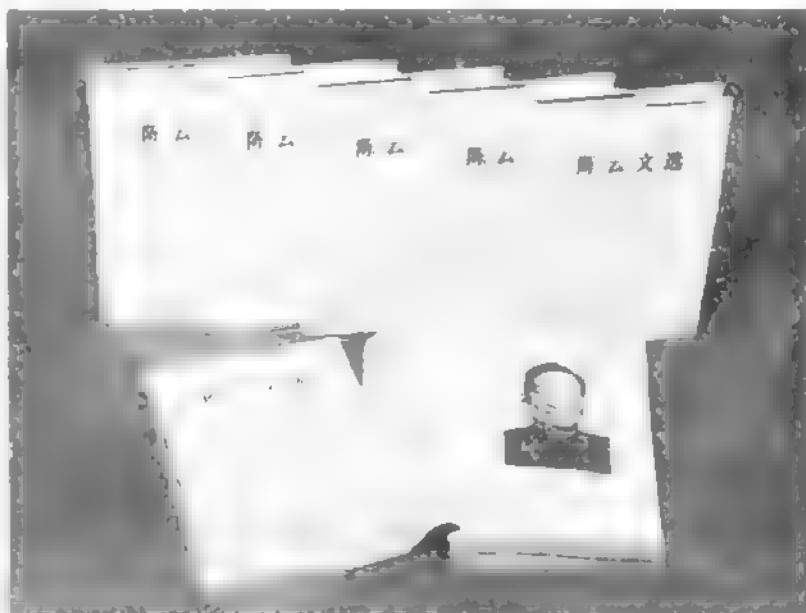
In "Trend of Peasants' Movement in Jiangsu and the Tasks Hereafter" (1929), drawing on the lessons learnt from the debacle of the 1927 revolution, Chen Yun outlines the tasks and strategies by which the Party led the rural struggle in the province. He especially emphasizes quickly arming the

peasants and the use of guerrilla warfare.

"Several Important Questions on Initiating Work in Kuomintang-Controlled Areas" (1934) introduces the momentous idea of guiding the masses. Chen says every slogan should be readily acceptable to the local people and elicit quick response.

"Ways of Struggle and Organization in Guerrilla Areas" (1934) argues that guerrilla warfare is vital to the Party. The passive position in which the Red Army had found itself was a result of the "Left" opportunist line preached by Wang Ming (then the Party General Secretary), who incorrectly replaced guerrilla and mobile warfare with positional warfare, according to Chen.

In the winter of 1937, Chen Yun took up the post of head of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee. He presided over this work for seven



years, during which time he delved into issues regarding Party building and the building of a cadre contingent. The many articles he published on this subject have been invaluable in creating a proletarian vanguard armed with Marxism-Leninism. Twenty-six articles are picked from this time, when the anti-Japanese war (1937-45) was raging.

"On Cadre Policy" (1938) is a speech Chen delivered at the Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Military and Political College in Yanan. He says when assessing cadres, their work over time and personal qualities must be considered as a whole. Chen stresses that people must be allowed to fully exercise their strong points in order to make up for their weaknesses. Chen Yun believes that Communists should be magnanimous and adept at making the most of available talents, so as to accomplish their cause.

"Why Expel Liu Ligong From the Party" (1939) clearly states that anyone in the Party who violates Party discipline and will not accept education must be dealt with according to Party regulations. There must be no privileged persons or organizations.

"How to Be a Communist" (1939) sets out six standards for communist behaviour. They are dedication to communism, always putting revolutionary interests first, complying with Party discipline and keeping Party secrets, carrying out Party decisions without fail, setting the pace for the masses and studying.

"Consolidating the Party and Strengthening Mass Work," "The Central Task Is to Boost Mass Work in Local Activities" and "Mass Work in the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Region" are companion pieces written in 1939. Chen writes that to secure the enthusiasm and support of the masses, the Party must improve their political, economic and cul-

tural status and enlighten and educate them, to raise their consciousness. The complete dedication of the masses is the key to all other work.

"Some Issues Concerning the Building of Cadre Contingents" (1939) maintains that struggle on principal problems is essential to the Party. The inner-Party struggle mainly takes the form of criticism and self-criticism, which should adopt objective perspectives. Leaders must set an example in this respect.

"How to Be Good Leaders" (1940) emphasizes starting from reality, seeking truth from facts and integrating subjectivity with objectivity.

"It Is the Party's Important Policy to Respect and Unite Non-Party Cadres" (1941) points out that non-Party cadres rallied around the Party are progressives from all walks of life. They are bridges between the Party and the masses. Chen Yun says that without listening to the opinions of non-Party personnel, the Party's policies would be off the mark. And without their work to disseminate information, the Party's policies would never get through to the masses. But for the sympathy and co-operation of people outside the Party, the Chinese revolution would never succeed.

"On the Two Tendencies Among the Writers and Artists in the Party" is a report Chen gave at the writers and artists conference held in Yanan in March 1943. It criticizes the arrogance of some Party cadres, and stresses the importance of studying politics.

"How to Do Well in Financial Work" is a speech Chen Yun made in February 1945 when he was deputy director of the Northwest Office of Financial and Economic Affairs. He clearly outlines the principles which should guide finance work: production first, distribution second; income first, expenditure second. He also

says that to succeed, finance workers must consider how to refrain from squandering money while solving problems, how to concentrate strength and how to achieve consensus on the problem of income and expenditure through democratic consultation. There must also be funds always on reserve, in case of emergencies.

After the anti-Japanese war, Chen Yun went to the northeast, where he played an important role in consolidating those base areas and liberating the entire northeast China. In October 1948, he was elected chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

"The Situation and Tasks in the Northeast" is a resolution Chen Yun drafted for the CPC Northeast Bureau in July 1946, in which he emphasizes that the mobilization of the peasants will either make or break the struggle there.

In "Correctly Treating the Staff in Newly Taken-Over Enterprises" (1948) Chen Yun writes that the staff members are inseparable from the enterprises where workers are the mainstay of production. Co-operation between the mental and manual workers will boost production and reform the enterprises, freeing the enthusiasm and originality of the workers and staff alike.

"The General Task for the Current Workers' Movement" (1948) is a precis from a report made at the Sixth National Labour Conference. It calls for intensified planning in order to recover and develop industrial production. Chen says there should be a rational proportion among the various trades. It is urgent to introduce democratic management and improve the existing administration. The report emphasizes that although Communists are veteran revolutionaries, they are just laymen in the factories. They have to turn to all the experts for help.

Lanterns Warm Icy Harbin

by BEI HAIDI

The bitter cold of northern China's Heilongjiang Province seems to bring out all the warmth of the people in its capital, Harbin. Wrapping themselves a little tighter in their coats, they go out to build fabulous monuments to the cold out of ice.

The custom of making ice lanterns goes back to the 19th century in Harbin, when it seemed the natural material for celebrating the Lantern Festival, which falls 15 days after the Lunar New Year. But they became a more elaborate affair in 1963, when the city's artistic citizens began cutting huge blocks of ice from the frozen

Songhua River to sculpt animals, people and ancient buildings, all on a fantastic scale.

Although interrupted for 10 years by the "cultural revolution," the ice sculptures have appeared 10 times since then, becoming a well-loved tradition. They are lanterns only in the sense that they are filled with coloured lights. (How do they get all those lights inside the ice?) Actually they are works of art, made all the more exciting by the fact that they will disappear with the first thaw.

The people of Harbin spend many a freezing evening strolling through Zhaolin Park to admire the pagodas, icy grottoes, animals, gods and goddesses, and even a



full-size reproduction of the famous marble boat at Beijing's Summer Palace. Children slip and skid down slides built especially for them out of blocks of ice.

Outside the park, ice lions grace the front gates of many city buildings. The main shopping streets were also hung with dazzling silk lanterns for the first time this year. Made by local units and enterprises, they included dragon boats, a giant ear of corn, rats, elephants, and the more traditional Chinese lantern designs. The Harbin people filled the streets to admire them, in what is sure to become another annual tradition.

But not content with showing their indifference to temperatures 20 degrees or more below zero merely by staying outside, many of Harbin's people cut a hole in the thick ice on the river for a daily swim. Clad only in their swim trunks, men and women of all ages dive off the ice-block platforms and into water, which is actually below the freezing point. They say the worst part of it is not getting in the water, but getting out.



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Portrait of a Young Fisherman.



A Scene in Hainan.

Sketches by Wang Jingyou

Born in 1938 in Yantai City, Shandong Province, Wang is now teaching at the Tianjin Academy of Fine Arts. These sketches, done at one of Hainan Island's fisheries, in Guangdong Province, show his natural, fluid and simple style.



Mending the Fishing Nets.



Repairing the Boats.



Daughters of the Fishermen.

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